

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Today: Temp. 15-17, Wind: 10-15.
Tomorrow: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
LONDON: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
NEW YORK: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
CHICAGO: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
SAN FRANCISCO: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
HONOLULU: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
TOKYO: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
SYDNEY: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
MELBOURNE: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
AUCKLAND: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
Wellington: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
Dunedin: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
Christchurch: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
Invercargill: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
Queenstown: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
Dunedin: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
Christchurch: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
Invercargill: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.
Queenstown: Temp. 14-16, Wind: 10-15.

Australia	10 S	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	18 B.F.	Luxembourg	18 L.F.
Bombay	2 B.F.	Madagascar	2 B.F.
Bre	11 P	Nicaragua	15 B.F.
France	2 P.F.	Norway	15 B.F.
Germany	120 B.F.	Portugal	10 B.F.
Greece	10 P	Spain	25 B.F.
Great Britain	10 P	Sweden	25 B.F.
India	10 P	Switzerland	15 B.F.
Iran	10 P	Turkey	15 B.F.
Italy	10 P	U.S. Military	80.25
Japan	10 P	Venezuela	15 B.F.



COURT—Former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman (right) arrives at strict Court in Washington yesterday with his attorney, John Wilson, for a before Judge John Sirica on the eve of the Watergate cover-up trial.

Strachan Case Is Severed

Ver-Up Trial of 5 Opens Today

Lesley Oelsner
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (NYT)—The separate trial for former White House aide Gordon Strachan, one of the six defendants, is to go to trial at last this morning, two years and months after the cover-up began and nearly two after it caused the final of the Nixon presidency, preliminary ruling today, John Sirica ordered a

Rejecting Credentials Assembly Asks Review S. Africa's Membership

D NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 30.—The General Assembly of the United Nations today rejected the credentials of the South African delegation to the Security Council, the expulsion of the regime from the world process, the black Africans left unchallenged the South Africa's representation to the assembly until the 4th.

Doctors Report No Cancer Spread For Mrs. Ford

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (NYT)—Doctors for President Ford's wife, Betty, said today that there was no clinical evidence that her breast cancer had spread to other areas of the body. The doctors reported that they had found four traces of cancer in two of 30 lymph nodes removed along with her right breast on Saturday. "Considering that only two of the lymph nodes were involved, and that there is no clinical evidence of cancer spread to other areas, her doctors remain optimistic for a prolonged survival," a medical bulletin said. Mrs. Ford was informed about the pathology report by Navy Capt. William Fouty, the hospital's chief of surgery at the Bethesda, Md., naval hospital, who performed the operation. The doctors said that President Ford was told of the results by his personal physician, Rear Adm. William Lukash. The doctors said the President and Mrs. Ford were pleased.

For Development as Resort

Uwait Buys U.S. Island for \$17.4 Million

George C. Wilson
LESTON, S.C., Sept. 30.—The sheikdom of Kuwait has spent \$17.4 million of money to buy Kiawah, a 10,000-acre island 20 miles off the coast of South Carolina. The developer hired to turn the island into a resort said the island may well be the first of a series of heavy Arab investments in the United States. The purchase is troubling some in Washington who are trying to measure foreign investment and decide what to do with it. If the Kuwaitis will not leave the island back to the United States, said Sen. Daniel Inouye, the chairman of the Senate Commerce subcommittee, "I don't suppose the Carolinians watching the happy about having the island." Inouye said that the last government survey of foreign investment in the

Costa Gomes Is New President Spinola Resigns in Portugal; Three Rightist Aides Purged

By Miguel Accoca

LISBON, Sept. 30 (WP)—Ending a power struggle with leftist revolutionary officers, Gen. Antonio de Spínola resigned today as provisional president and chairman of the key armed forces commission with a warning that Portugal was heading toward "slavery" again.

The 64-year-old conservative officer, who rose to power in April following the military revolution that deposed the rightist dictatorship which ruled Portugal for 48 years, was immediately succeeded by Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, 60, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and junta vice-chairman.

Gen. Costa Gomes, who has participated in every Portuguese conspiracy for the last 20 years, has the reputation of being a compromiser. Except for two pro-Spinola Cabinet ministers who resigned, the government is expected to remain unchanged.

Goncalves Reappointed
As chief of state, Gen. Costa Gomes's first act was to reappoint Brig. dos Santos Vaz, 53, the clear winner in the tense contest with Gen. Spínola and rightist senior officers, as Premier.

Earlier it was announced that three rightist junta generals who had been accused of conspiring against Brig. Goncalves, had been ousted from the powerful seven-member body.

A communiqué said the purged officers were Air Force Generals Diego Nete and Carlos Galvao de Melo and Army Gen. Jaime Silveira Marques.

Reappointing commission mem-



Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes



Gen. Antonio de Spínola

bers include Navy Captains Jose Baptista Pinheiro de Azevedo and Antonio Alva Rosa Coutinho, both leftists. Gen. Spínola's resignation appeared to have ended a 10-day-old political crisis which threatened to break out into civil war between rightist and leftist military factions.

Gen. Spínola's decision to quit, however, confirmed that Brig. Goncalves was indeed Portugal's

new strongman. A populist who dislikes the press, he masterminded the military revolt against the dictatorship and drafted the program of the Armed Forces Movement. The program was designed to bring democracy to Portugal and give independence to its 500-year-old colonial empire. In his televised resignation speech at Belem presidential palace this morning, Gen. Spínola charged that the democratic

that the general was critical of Brig. Goncalves's decision to free the African colonies as fast as possible, putting an end to Portugal's costly and unpopular 13-year-old colonial war in Africa. Gen. Spínola, who has shown his displeasure with the accord Sept. 10 to give Guinea-Bissau its independence and to free Mozambique by next year, said that his own policies, which called for self-determination and possible federation with Portugal, had been "substituted with anti-democratic measures" that are "damaging to the real interests of the African populations."

He also charged that the Goncalves government's decolonization program did not protect "Portuguese of all races and creeds," in a clear reference to the white Portuguese settlers in the colonies.

"I cannot and will not take part" in a "betrayal of the spirit of the movement" that brought the military to power, the general declared.

He said part of that spirit was a commitment to "harmony among all political beliefs."

"This harmony," he said, "will never be possible when one hand has declared chiefs of some political parties make appeals to good sense and on the other hand respective active groups choose the path of psychological warfare through the big news media and even through violence in flagrant negation of liberty."

Soon after his appointment as president, Gen. Costa Gomes went on television to tell the nation that he had great respect for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



International Monetary Fund Managing Director Johannes Witteveen speaks at opening of meeting in Washington.

Ford Appeals for Unselfishness To Solve World Economic Crisis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The world economy faces an unprecedented challenge, President Ford said today and he called for international unselfishness to solve the crisis. "We, in this country, want solutions to serve our broad interests, rather than narrow self-interests," Mr. Ford said in a short speech at the opening of the weeklong 28th annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington. He said that Treasury Secretary William Simon will outline American proposals for dealing with this challenge in a speech tomorrow. In his speech, Mr. Ford also said:

"I think I can sum up our thinking very briefly. We want solutions which serve broad interests rather than narrow, self-serving ones. We want more cooperation, not more isolation. We want trade, not protectionism. We want price stability, not inflation. We want growth, not stagnation." Mr. Ford declared that the United States is prepared to "play a constructive leadership role."

He described the major economic problems as "worldwide inflation at a rate far in excess of what we can tolerate; unparalleled disruptions in the supply of the world's major commodities, and severe hindrances to the real growth and progress of many nations, including, in particular, some of the poorest among us."

"We, in America, view these problems soberly and without rose-tinted glasses," Mr. Ford said. "But we believe that the same spirit of international cooperation which brought forth the Bretton Woods Agreements a generation ago can resolve the difficulties we face today."

Accords reached at Bretton Woods, N.H., at the end of World War II fashioned an international monetary system that functioned essentially unchanged until the early 1970s. The IMF has been seeking to draft a replacement system. Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the IMF, called on industrial nations to consider wage and price controls, known to economists as an incomes policy, in restraining inflation.

Attempts to control wages and prices, Mr. Witteveen said, are generally ineffective when there is excess demand in the economy, but he said that excess demand has diminished.

Demand Easing
He said that the present situation "is one in which the pressure of demand on resources is easing while the increase in wages and prices remains high."

"Therefore, the use of incomes policy at that juncture could prove to be relatively effective and considerably helpful. Without it, I must emphasize, it may be very difficult to restrain cost pressures and achieve price moderation except at the expense of more slack and unemployment over a longer period," Mr. Witteveen said. World Bank president Robert McNamara, also addressing the meeting, called on the oil-producing countries and the highly industrialized nations to provide \$30 billion during the next five years to the poorer nations. He said that the increasingly turbulent world economic scene has created a desperate situation for the poorest of the developing countries, whose people have incomes of less than \$300 a year. Mr. McNamara said that the World Bank must increase its lending. The program approved by the bank's executive board for the 1975 fiscal year would provide \$5.5 billion, up \$1 billion from the fiscal year which ended June 30. Mr. McNamara maintained that the world has not suddenly lost its touch, even though there is severe inflation, unacceptable unemployment and uncertain growth prospects. He contended that the oil-producing countries have gained

12 Oil Importers Plan a Supranational Agency

By Robert Kleinman
NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (NYT)—An extraordinarily detailed draft agreement uniting the major oil-importing nations for joint action on energy commitments them to a long-term pooling of sovereignty that may prove more important than their commitment to pool oil in the event of another Arab embargo or other emergency.

The 7,000-word draft, concluded in Brussels Sept. 30, commits the United States, Canada, Japan, possibly Norway, and all the Common Market countries except France—nations that consume four-fifths of the world's petroleum—to establish an international energy agency by November. A cabinet-level governing board will be empowered "to make decisions that shall be binding upon participating countries" by weighted majority vote. Binding majority decisions can also be made by the agency's sub-cabinet-level management committee and four 12-nation standing groups that are to be served by an integrated international secretariat, headed by an executive director. The standing groups will be responsible for emergency measures, long-term cooperative relations with the international oil companies and relations with producer and other consumer countries.

Kissinger's Views
The new agency reportedly is seen by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as the international framework for a long-term power struggle—or a long-term cooperative effort—with the oil-producing countries. A preliminary text of the agreement, the outcome of seven months of negotiation fol-

lowing February's Washington energy conference, has been made available to The New York Times. Oil-sharing in the event of a new Arab embargo is only one facet of the pact, which seeks consumer-country solidarity on all aspects of the energy problem. The main initial thrust of the agency, officials say, will be a major petroleum conservation effort to reduce dependence on Middle East oil, combined with a gradual shift to alternative energy sources. A longer-term effort aims at mutually financed energy research and development programs in 11 agreed fields, five of them nuclear.

The immediate objective is to exert downward pressure on oil prices, which have been quadrupled in a year by the producers' cartel. Through market action or ultimate consumer-producer negotiations, or both, Mr. Kissinger's aim is to achieve what he has called a "just price" for oil and an assured supply.

With high prices reducing consumption, oil is already in surplus supply, worldwide. Further demand restraint by the industrial nations and rising output in some of the oil-producing countries, American officials believe, could create major strains for the Arab states that recently have restricted production to hold prices or lift them more.

Meanwhile, enormous oil stockpiles are being built as a buffer against another embargo and as a deterrent against drastic supply cutbacks to maintain exorbitant prices. An extraordinarily detailed contingency plan commits member countries to cut consumption equally and to share their total production and imports in an emergency, while gradually drawing down stockpiles.

Oil allocations to carry out the contingency plans are to be implemented by the international oil companies voluntarily or under governmental directives, if necessary. The international energy agency and all member governments will be continuously informed on oil-company production, stocks, transport, costs, prices and many other hitherto secret matters. American officials call the majority decision arrangements "a breakthrough in international organization." France—which has objected to the voting system but has not yet finally decided to stay out—has criticized the project as "an energy NATO" because of its militant tone, its implied staff and its American leadership. Actually, the draft agreement—which 12 governments, with the

Recession Fear Deepens in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (NYT)—A deepening fear that the world stands on the brink of a major recession or even a depression had its effect on Wall Street today, causing the Dow Jones industrial average to fall 14.08 points. This took the index to 671.27 and followed a 16-plus decline in the average last Friday. Story on Page 9.

\$10 Million in Drugs Is Seized in Thailand

BANGKOK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Narcotics officials have seized two large quantities of heroin and opium worth more than \$10 million, Thailand's top narcotics official said. Police Lt. Gen. Pao Saresin said the police had arrested a Thai and confiscated 112 kilograms of heroin and 11 kilograms of opium. Narcotics officials in northern Chienmai Province arrested another Thai with 3,500 grams of processed heroin.

Demirel to Try for Cabinet

Ecevit Abandons Coalition Efforts

ANKARA, Sept. 30 (AP).—Turkish President Fahri Koruturk today named Suleyman Demirel, chairman of the opposition Justice party, to form a new government.

Mr. Koruturk made his decision a few hours after the caretaker premier, Bulent Ecevit, abandoned his attempt to form a new coalition.

After a meeting with Mr. Koruturk, Mr. Demirel said he would first meet with leaders of his own party before making any moves.

In a similar situation eight months ago following indecisive elections, Mr. Demirel failed to unite the conservative parties, which together hold a 60 per cent majority in the assembly of 450 seats.



Suleyman Demirel

Mr. Demirel served as Premier from 1965 to 1971 when he was toppled by the military for "failing to end a wave of urban terrorism and to legislate social and economic reforms."

Until last fall, Turkey was ruled by a series of interim governments under independent premiers.

In the elections, Mr. Demirel's Justice party suffered a setback and Mr. Ecevit, whose leftist Republican party won a plurality in the Assembly, formed a coalition with the Moslem National Salvation party.

The coalition collapsed two weeks ago when Mr. Ecevit resigned citing "irreconcilable differences" with his coalition partners.

He has been pushing for early elections, at least by spring, in the hope of gaining an absolute majority by exploiting his popularity for his handling the Cyprus crisis.

After his first resignation, Mr. Ecevit was reappointed by President Koruturk with a mandate to form a new coalition. Mr. Ecevit twice offered partnership to the small Democratic party but was rebuffed both times.

Mr. Ecevit saw the solution to the crisis in new elections, not scheduled for three more years. His party suggested that they be held this December.

A compromise was then reached in parliament to hold elections sometime in the spring but that agreement was not enough to stop Mr. Ecevit's second resignation.

His Republican party is a liberal, Western-oriented group, and although the West has been critical of what it saw as a tough policy over Cyprus, it was the Cypriot question which more than any other brought about the downfall of his government. The Moslem Salvationists favored an even harder line.

The tenuous coalition had been formed eight months ago after indecisive elections and a subsequent three months of political crisis.

Mr. Ecevit recently warned that a similar crisis could not be tolerated at this time since Turkey faced urgent economic problems and needed to be united over Cyprus.

Opposition leaders have accused Mr. Ecevit of trying to cash in on his "Cyprus victories" by demanding early elections, which observers feel would win him a solid majority in the parliament.



Crowd gathered outside Lisbon's Sao Bento Palace to shout approval of new leaders.

Spinola Resigns, 3 Rightist Officers Purged

(Continued from Page 1)

Gen. Spínola, a man he called a "friend of 50 years."

He explained his acceptance of his friend's post by saying, "No Portuguese has the right to refuse service to the nation."

Turning to foreign policy, he said Portugal would honor its treaty commitments. He specifically mentioned the NATO alliance.

Gen. Costa Gomes conceded that in democratizing the nation, the new regime has "not always been able to avoid deviations from the authentic road to liberty."

Still, he added, it was questionable whether any other revolution going as deep as Portugal's could have produced so little bloodshed, sorrow and damage.

"There is much to be improved and corrected," he said. "But united we will do it."

Gen. Spínola did not make any reference to events leading to his resignation. At issue was a planned pro-Spinola "silent-ma-

jority" demonstration organized by rightists. He refused to cancel it Saturday until the last moment when the confrontation with leftist officers turned into a test of strength.

Officers loyal to Brig Goncalves claimed to have found evidence that the organizers were planning to stage a rightist coup involving three junta generals and two pro-Spinola cabinet officers—the defense and information ministers.

Brig. Goncalves and the Coordinating Commission of the Armed Forces Movement demanded that Gen. Spínola oust the three generals and the two ministers after a series of meetings yesterday. Gen. Spínola refused to accept the ultimatum and resigned instead.

Plot Reported

The commission also claimed to have discovered a plot to assassinate both Brig. Goncalves and Gen. Spínola. A Western diplomat, who said he usually tends to be skeptical of such charges, expressed the belief that this time "there is something to the assassination plot."

Gen. Spínola's departure may damage the image of the Portuguese government in some quarters because it is bound to raise fears of a take-over by the well-disciplined Communist party,

which is pressing for the formation of a single national labor union. The labor federation, if authorized, would clearly be dominated by the Communists.

Gen. Spínola, a former cavalry officer, returned to Portugal a hero early last year after commanding troops in Portuguese Guinea in a successful campaign to keep the guerrillas there at bay.

He came to international attention early this year with a book, "Portugal and Its Future," in which he argued that Lisbon should abandon the wars in Africa. He envisaged a federation of Portugal and its three African territories.

The book helped unite dissidents in the restive armed forces. In March, the government dismissed Gen. Costa Gomes, who was chief of the general staff, and Gen. Spínola, who was his deputy.

A motorized infantry regiment mutinied, but the revolt was put down quickly. However, on April 25, a military coup succeeded.

But Gen. Costa Gomes and Gen. Spínola drew apart in recent months, as Gen. Spínola became increasingly a spokesman for conservative forces, while Gen. Costa Gomes played the role of mediator in the background.

Kissinger Finds Progress In Cyprus Settlement Talks

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today issued a cautiously worded statement indicating some progress in his efforts to arrange a Cyprus settlement.

Speaking for Mr. Kissinger, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said: "The secretary feels progress is being made in clarifying the position with regard to a solution in Cyprus."

Mr. Anderson spoke to reporters following a two-hour meeting between Mr. Kissinger and Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Gunes.

The secretary himself told newsmen that he and Mr. Gunes had "a very good talk." But neither he nor Mr. Anderson would discuss the matter further.

This was the first time since Mr. Kissinger started meeting with high-ranking Greek and Turkish officials two weeks ago that he had budged from a no-assessment stance.

Officials indicated that the progress did not involve substantive work on a final solution to the Cyprus conflict.

Instead, they said, it dealt with Mr. Kissinger's willingness to get more involved and in procedural areas for setting up negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger had a similar discussion last night with Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros.

The Kissinger-Mavros meeting lasted nearly two hours in the secretary's suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Emerging, they told newsmen that they had had a helpful discussion of the Cyprus issue.

The foreign minister and I continued our exchange of views, which I found very useful," Mr. Kissinger said. "The United States is interested in a Cyprus solution that is just, fair and respects the dignity of all peoples."

He told a reporter that "right now I don't have any plans" to visit Greece, Turkey or Cyprus. When asked if that might change soon, Mr. Kissinger said: "Who knows?"

Mr. Mavros said that he explained his government's position and that he "will be in touch" with Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger unexpectedly scheduled a third meeting with Mr. Mavros tonight. Mr. Anderson disclosed, Mr. Kissinger asked for the meeting following a 2 1/2-hour meeting between

Joseph Sisco, under secretary of state for political affairs, and Ambassador Ioannis Triantafyllidis, director-general for political affairs of the Greek Foreign Ministry.

More Direct Role

With his return to New York from Washington yesterday for a second round of private talks, Mr. Kissinger was considered to be moving gradually into a more direct role in the Cyprus situation.

Other efforts to arrange a settlement have failed to bring the Greeks and Turks back to the negotiating table.

The secretary was thought to be willing to be a go-between in a role similar to the one he has taken in the Arab-Israeli crisis.

The Middle East may occupy Mr. Kissinger as much as Cyprus this week.

He is giving a dinner tonight for representatives of the nations of the Arab League and plans meetings with various Arab leaders during the week. On Wednesday he will have a session with Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

Before leaving Washington yesterday, Mr. Kissinger met for 30 minutes with one of the major figures in the Middle East crisis, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam. Their discussion reportedly centered on two main points—the possibility of U.S. aid to Syria and extension of the deadline for the withdrawal of UN troops from the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire line. Neither man gave any indication of progress in either area.

Cyprus POW Exchange

NICOSIA, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Cyprus's Greek and Turkish leaders agreed today to bring back Greek Cypriots held in Turkey and resume the exchange of prisoners taken in the Mediterranean island's summer war.

No date was announced for the resumption but a UN spokesman said it would be later this week.

President Glafkos Clerides, head of the island's Greek community, and Vice-President Rauf Denkash, head of the Turkish community, reached the agreement at a three-hour meeting in the Ledra Palace Hotel on the "green line" separating the capital's two sectors.

The exchange of prisoners stopped Wednesday after about 1,600 of the 4,000 to 4,500 captives were released in three days.

U.S. Tank Production Lags After 1,000 Sent to Israel

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (NYT).—The Defense Department, which last fall supplied Israel with 1,000 tanks, is running into unexpected difficulties in expanding production to replenish the depleted tank inventories of the U.S. Army.

The Pentagon had wanted to more than double the production of the M-60 tank in large measure to offset the transfer of a large number of the Army's latest tank to Israel. Because of a combination of economic, environmental and safety reasons, however, the Defense Department is finding industry either unwilling or unable to expand production to meet the Pentagon goals.

The limiting factor is the huge castings that make up the turret and hulls of the tanks. To its surprise, the Defense Department is discovering that domestic foundries may not have the available capacity to handle greatly expanded production of tanks.

Before last fall's Mideast war, production of the M-60 tank had been running at a rate of 30 a month at an assembly line in Detroit operated by Chrysler Corp. The production rate was judged the minimum necessary to keep the assembly line open and meet the long-term needs of the Army for its main battle tank.

Tanks From Inventory

When the Israeli forces suffered heavy tank losses, the United States agreed to supply 1,000 tanks, most of which came from the active inventory of regular Army forces, including divisions stationed in Europe. Some were M-60 tanks, others were the older M-48 tanks which Israel has been modernizing with new guns and power plants.

"In a period of six weeks, we gave away the equivalent of three years' production of tanks," a defense official commented.

In the wake of the Mideast war, the Defense Department decided that tank production should be accelerated, in part to replace the deliveries to Israel and in part because of a conclusion that the high attrition rates suffered by both the Israeli and Arab forces demonstrated the need for the Army to maintain a larger inventory of tanks.

The Chrysler line in Detroit, according to Army officials, is capable of doubling its present production rate. The problem, Pentagon and Army officials said, is in obtaining the castings to make the tanks.

New Regulations

With a backlog of commercial business, the foundry industry, according to Pentagon officials, is proving reluctant to take on what it considers the less profitable, more onerous business of the Defense Department.

Defense officials also say that new environmental and occupational safety regulations have contributed to the closing of about 1,000 foundries in the last three years. Most of these plants were small and incapable of handling large tank castings, but officials said the result was to shift most commercial work to the few large foundries able to make the tank parts.

The Army now depends upon a single supplier—a Blaw Knox Co. foundry in East Chicago—for its castings for the M-60 tank. Army officials say there are two or three other foundries in the

country capable of making tank castings, but it is not that they will take on Army or that Blaw Knox will of its production.

The Army now is coming going abroad—perhaps to dries in Britain or West many—to obtain the tank ing.

Egypt Give U.S. Gift for War Invalids

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has concluded a deal for the United States to give Egypt 100,000 pounds to help build a hospital for the disabled.

Although the funds were voted last spring and are in the Federal Register, was no public announcement either in Washington or in

According to sources, State Department and the idea of an American contribution to the War Veterans (the Fidelity and Union Trust Co.) was first broached by Minister Ismail Fahmy, January, at the end of negotiations on a disengagement of forces in the Sinai. At that time there were no formal relations between the United States and Egypt, but the deal was a default on certain international debts.

State Department officials Mr. Kissinger made no announcement at that time. A presidential decision was said to permit such a contribution.

The State Department office found a way to pay contribution, based on a precedent that it was in the interest. Accordingly, the Federal Register said the President had authorized the State Department to give \$10 million in Egyptian dollars that Egypt owed to the States.

There was no announcement of money. The funds were to be used to help pay earlier purchases of goods on long-term loans.

The decision to contribute of that fund, which was about \$600 million, was made by the United States and Egypt would be required to pay into the charity. State Department officials said, there is no actuality in the fund. It is to put money in when drawn upon.

Mrs. Sadat and a high Egyptian official, the board of the charity serves as chairman.

In addition to the States, West Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands have pledged support.

Western diplomats stress, however, have been trying to prove their standing in the general and have provided discreet aid to Sadat's charity.

Ford Urges Unselfishness To Solve Economic Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

huge amounts while the traditionally wealthy nations may be less wealthy than they hoped to be at this time.

It is the poorest nations, he said, that are faced with the most penalties.

"Almost every element current economic situation worked to their disadvantage has been compounded further for many of them natural disasters of flood, and crop failures. These have cost \$3 billion to \$5 more per year in the last year."

Mr. McNamara said that off-producing countries' income of \$75 billion in 1973 grew to \$111 billion in 1974 was only 25 per cent greater income. The nations last year, and will to only 5 per cent by 1975.

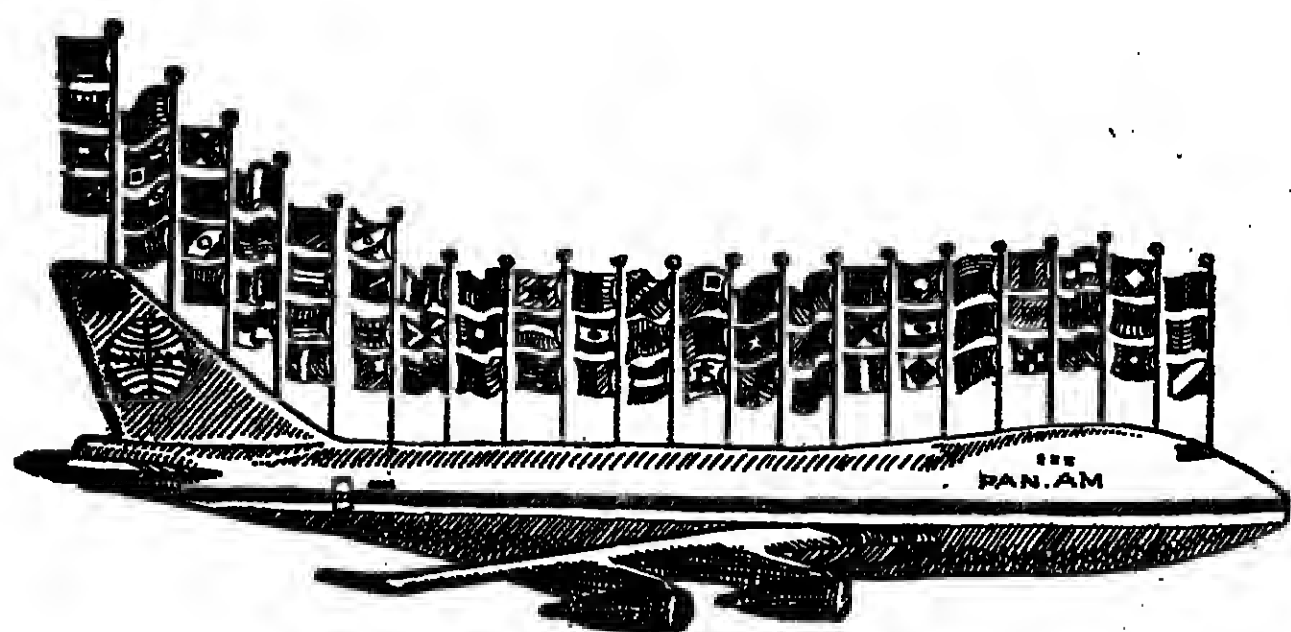
Yesterday, finance from the Group of Ten countries agreed to renew a special arrangement under which these countries lend the IMF the equivalent of \$6.6 billion.

The arrangement for the monetary nations to provide financial assistance for it is called the General Agreement to Borrow (GAB), been in effect since 1963, has been renewed several times.

The 10 countries are the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Canada, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The IMF member but not formally in the Group meetings.

Kissinger Trip Oct. 9

CAIRO, Sept. 30 (AP).—Mr. Kissinger will visit the Middle East Oct. 9-13 to pursue efforts for a peace settlement, the Middle East News Agency said today. It said he will visit Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Israel but did not give specific dates for the visits.



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سكنيا من الاصل

Rejected on Return His Pardon

ent Did Not See Serious Offer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—President Ford dismissed a "serious offer" to return to the United States after a 17-month absence in Europe, but he did not see it as a "serious offer."

The White House official said that Mr. Ford had declined the offer, which was made by a "serious offer" to return to the United States after a 17-month absence in Europe, but he did not see it as a "serious offer."

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FLIPPING OUT—A youngster on Manhattan's Lower East Side tests out a makeshift diving board with a perfect flip onto a pair of discarded mattresses. The catapult consisted of a plank, a milk carton, pillows and three young friends.

Police Throw Party, 42 'Guests' Get the Jug

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Forty-two burglary suspects went to a party thrown by their favorite fences last weekend—only to discover that their favorite fences were police detectives.

In fact, they discovered that the storefront in Queens, where they had been getting good prices for allegedly stolen television and stereo sets and other loot since April, was a police setup. And even the cab drivers who took them to the party turned out to be policemen.

Police said yesterday that the 42 party-goers arrested in a warehouse were just the beginning. They are looking for 130 other customers who did business with the "fences," but ignored their invitations to the party.

Police officials explained that, in April, detectives Richard Ledda and Joseph Fasullo set up shop in the store and let the word get around that they were a couple of Mafia hoods willing to pay the highest prices in town for stolen goods.

In the ensuing months, the two detectives collected about \$700,000 worth of stolen property, including jewelry, office equipment, 700 brassieres and a cardiograph machine.

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Wants Old Measure Extended

Ford Abandons Drive for New Foreign Aid Bill

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (NYT)—Administration officials said yesterday that President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger ordered government agencies last week to stop lobbying for a new foreign aid bill, in an effort to block amendments that would restrict presidential freedom of action in foreign affairs.

Rather than trying for a new bill, the officials said, the administration sought to extend spending by means of a continuing resolution, which is based on last year's legislation. This strategy, however, caused problems both for countries that were not included in the bill last year and for agencies with stepped-up commitments in the new bill. The continuing resolution, passed by Congress in June, expired today.

Herman E. Rie, the U.S. Ambassador in Cairo, called Mr. Kissinger last week that the new strategy was "a blow between the eyes" for the Egyptians and that it would leave President Anwar Sadat in a "highly embarrassing and conceivably dangerous position."

Canal Clearance
The administration has requested, as part of the new aid bill, \$250 million in assistance for Egypt for clearing the Suez Canal, restoring cities along the canal and helping Egyptian trade.

Resignation of Regime
Accepted in Lebanon
BEIRUT, Sept. 30 (UPI)—President Suleiman Franjeh today accepted the resignation of Premier Takkiedin Solh's 22-man Cabinet, the presidential palace announced.

It said that Mr. Franjeh will begin consultations Wednesday to choose the next premier. He asked Mr. Solh to maintain his government in a caretaker capacity until a new premier is named.

Bolivia Ousts General
LA PAZ, Sept. 30 (Reuters)—Bolivia has expelled a former army chief of staff from the country, accusing him of plotting against the government of President Hugo Banzer. Official sources said Gen. Eladio Sanchez Glorinda was arrested and put aboard a plane for Buenos Aires.

Senate Data Tells
Of FBI Watch on Harriman Home
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (WP)—The Washington home of former Ambassador Averell Harriman was placed under FBI surveillance in the spring of 1970 to identify persons attending what was described as a meeting of individuals opposed to the Cambodian invasion, according to newly released congressional testimony.

The information is contained in an edited transcript of testimony at closed Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings last summer on the role of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in government wiretaps on the telephones of four reporters and 13 federal officials.

The transcript mentions a May 18, 1970, memo about "what appears to be physical surveillance of a meeting at Averell Harriman's residence of State Department personnel who opposed the Cambodian operation. A handwritten note by Hoover says, 'An excellent job. I talked to Haldeman at Key Biscayne.'

The memo, according to the transcript, was sent by William Sullivan, then assistant FBI director for domestic intelligence, to Cartha Delosch, deputy to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. E. R. Haldeman was President Nixon's chief of state. The wiretaps started May 13, 1969, and the last were removed Feb. 10, 1971. U.S. forces invaded Cambodia on April 30, 1970.

Mr. Harriman, contacted in Yorktown Heights, N.Y., said that he had "no recollection of any meeting" at his home in Washington. "People used to drop in to see me, by arrangement, of course," Mr. Harriman said. "My views were well known. I was opposed to what was going on."

unhappiness about the new strategy, since it would mean about \$300 million less in programs to help nations increase food production.

The administration has asked for about \$255 million in additional aid for food and nutrition in the new bill, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had approved \$200 million.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger this face two problems: If they simply press for a continuation of the old bill, they will lose out on new aid commitments to Egypt and food programs; if they support a new bill, they will have to accept some restrictions on their own freedom of maneuver.

Just supporting continuance of the old bill would give them more dollars and more flexibility for countries like South Vietnam, Cambodia, South Korea, Turkey and Chile, but greatly reduced flexibility and dollars for their new Middle East "peace package" for Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Israel. Under existing legislation, only Jordan and Israel could continue to receive aid.

It was not known what Mr. Kissinger is planning to do, if anything, about the extra aid for food and nutrition.

"No final decisions have been made," an administration official said. "We're just waiting to see what the mood of the Congress will be after the November elections," he added.

The first confrontation is expected this week when the Senate votes on a resolution to continue funding based on last year's bill. Both the resolution passed by the House last week and the resolution proposed by the Senate Appropriations Committee call for a \$2.5-billion ceiling on foreign aid.

Aid Curb Urged
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Senate was urged today to suspend foreign aid, including food shipments, to oil-producing countries who fail to show "good faith" in reducing oil prices.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, proposed the curb as an amendment to the resolution continuing foreign aid.

4 Episcopal Bishops
Face Church Charges
NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Formal charges of violating the Episcopal Church's constitution and canons have been filed against four bishops who ordained 11 women as priests in Philadelphia in July. It was disclosed Friday. The church's House of Bishops has termed the ordinations invalid.

The charges, made after a lengthy preliminary process of inquiry, could lead to an ecclesiastical trial of the four bishops and removal from office.

Buckley Sets conditions
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI)—Sen. James Buckley, Cons. R.-N.Y., said today the United States should require Cuba to renounce its alliance with the Soviet Union as a first condition toward normalization of relations.

Sen. Buckley told a news conference that, after 15 years under Castro control, "Cuba continues to be as despotic a state as the hemisphere has known."

Sen. Buckley said that he was prepared to accept normalization of relations with Cuba, if certain conditions are met.

"We must, as a first condition, require that Cuba renounce its alliance with the Soviet Union, order the withdrawal of Soviet military technicians and intelligence operatives and deny the use of Cuban territorial waters and basing facilities to the Soviet Navy," the senator said.

He added that the United States should "insist on the unhampered movement of newsmen an information between our two countries."

Sen. Buckley said that political kidnappings in Central and South America were supported by Soviet intelligence representatives in Havana.

Swiss Villages Isolated
GENEVA, Sept. 30 (UPI)—Swiss mountain villages were isolated and Alpine passes blocked today by heavy snowfalls.

er-Up Trial Opens Today;

ichan's Case Is Severed

Continued from Page 1

one of the questions trial gets under way is the jury will accept or reject by this reasoning.

Nixon does testify at the will be the star witness. According to some of the familiar with the case, one of the few major pieces testimony cannot be

ture to appear could also to trial. The test will be for which his testimony, and the reason failure to give it.

subpoena for Nixon

human, for instance, has said Mr. Nixon as a defendant and other defense expected to call Mr. Nixon. The Sixth Amendment Constitution guarantees a defendant may have a lawyer to obtain a subpoena for Nixon.

Mr. Nixon is ill at the 5 presence is needed—if confined to bed, say—the jury cannot produce him. The constitutional right apply only to the hat the court would be to try to get his testimony in some other form—a subpoena taken at his bedside, once.

Prosecutor Leon Jaworski also subpoenaed Mr. But Mr. Jaworski—who represented in court by led by James Neal, who

and Lifts Tax Basic Foods

INKI, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Polish government today the prices of basic food by 2 per cent by lifting a tax on milk products, eat and coffee.

Decision will go into effect

James in Hungary



Gordon Strachan

once prosecuted Jimmy Hoffa—apparently does not want Mr. Nixon's testimony for the purpose of building his case.

According to legal observers familiar with the matter, Mr. Jaworski merely wanted to be prepared in case Judge Sirica ruled that the former President's testimony was necessary to establish the admissibility of the tape recordings as evidence. The prosecution issued the subpoena after the defense refused to make an agreement with the prosecution regarding the tapes' admissibility.

Chain of Custody
It is possible that Judge Sirica will insist that Mr. Nixon testify about the tapes—about the chain of custody, for instance—before he admits the tapes into evidence. But many lawyers here consider it highly unlikely that the judge would require this testimony if it were clear that Mr. Nixon was too sick to come to Washington.

Probably, the lawyers suggest, the judge would accept testimony from various other sources, such as Secret Service agents who guarded the tapes during much of the time they were at the White House.

All six defendants are charged with a single count of conspiracy. The basic charge of the case is that they plotted to obstruct the investigation of the June 17, 1972, break-in at the Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate complex, to give false testimony and to defraud the authorities, in order to conceal the identities of persons who either knew about or were responsible for the burglary.

All the defendants but Mr. Mardian are also charged with a count each of obstruction of justice, and Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman are charged with at least one count each of perjury.

China on Aviation Unit

MONTREAL, Sept. 30 (Reuters)—China has been elected to the governing council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

6 Hostages Held For 4th Day in Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Sept. 30 (AP)—U.S. diplomat Barbara Hutchinson was reported to be in good spirits but uncomfortable today inside the Venezuelan Consulate where six leftist terrorists held her and five other persons hostage.

Today the gunmen demanded that police and troops pull back from the building within two hours, but the government did not comply and the deadline passed without any evidence of hostile action by the terrorists.

Miss Hutchinson has not been maltreated, is in good spirits and is being treated as well as she can under the conditions. U.S. Ambassador Robert Hurwicz said, "But she is not comfortable."

Temperatures in the consulate ranged between 90 and 95 degrees Fahrenheit (32-35 C).

Miss Hutchinson, 47, director of the U.S. Information Service in the Dominican Republic, Venezuelan Consul General Jesus Gregorio and the others were seized Friday and threatened with death unless the terrorists got \$1 million and safe conduct to Cuba or Mexico for themselves and 37 Dominican prisoners. The government rejected all the demands except transportation out of the country for the terrorists.

Ford Gets Bill On Daylight Time

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI)—The Senate voted today to repeal year-round daylight savings time and return the country to standard time during the "dark" months, November through February.

The House-passed bill, approved in the Senate by voice vote and sent to the White House, would repeal the emergency energy saving action taken by Congress in January in an effort to conserve fuel. President Ford was expected to sign the measure.

The bill would return the country to standard time from Oct. 27, 1974, to Feb. 23, 1975.

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—François, if it's really Gaston de Lagrange, I shall begin to think that you do love me.

Little People Think Big On Status in W. Germany

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

HOBENST, West Germany, Sept. 30.—The League of Little People wound up its annual convention here yesterday with a resolution demanding that the federal government recognize that their size alone (under five feet) should qualify them for inclusion in a new law granting special benefits to the handicapped. The rule has been that size alone was not enough. A small person had to have other physical handicaps before he could qualify.

The little people are confident they will win this battle, and they are prepared to go to the courts if necessary. But their real struggle is with the world at large.

They had wanted to hold this year's convention in central Frankfurt. But they were forced to choose a second-class hotel in this industrial suburb.

"None of the big hotels in Frankfurt would take us," said Otto Engel, a four-foot Hamburg cost accountant and a co-founder of the organization.

The league was founded four years ago, and about 60 of its 160 members and half a dozen guests from the Netherlands turned up for a week of discussions and social outings here. One outing, a trip to Heidelberg, illustrates the problems they face.

People Stared

"We had expected that a university town like Heidelberg would be different," Mr. Engel said, "but we were careful to split up into small groups so we wouldn't be too obvious. People stared at us anyway."

One of their problems is organizing the little people themselves. They estimate that there must be 50,000 living in West

Germany, many of them in virtual seclusion.

"We need publicity to bring them out of hiding," said Herbert Stein, the current chairman and a Munich computer-ware salesman.

The league gives them a chance to meet others who share common interests and fate. In four years, about 20 couples who met through the organization have married.

Some have had children, but others, such as the Engels, don't want to take the risk that their offspring, too, would suffer the fate of being little in a big world. They complain that medical science has been slow to probe the secrets of their affliction and has not produced the answers as to why some produce normal children and others do not.

Children's Clothes

They have many other problems as well. They have the choice of wearing children's clothes or having clothes tailor-made at high cost.

Little people here, as elsewhere, feel most at home in the big cities. Hamburg is their favorite. The local club there makes a practice of touring the Reeperbahn, the famous "sin" district, after its monthly meetings.

The Reeperbahn, where unusual people and acts are everyday occurrences, never bats an eye at the little people. As Mr. Engel says, it is a sad commentary on the state of public awareness that it is only in such places that the little people feel at home.

But the little people remain mildly optimistic. They have a common cause, and an organization. As Mr. Engel put it, "We feel small but we think big."

© Los Angeles Times.

Socialists Gain in By-Elections in France

PARIS, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—The French Socialist party gained strength in yesterday's by-elections involving six former ministers of the late President Georges Pompidou.

Although the former ministers all came in ahead of their opponents—with two being elected outright—the Socialists gained in all districts in which they ran candidates.

Commentators said that the outcome of the first round of voting—there will be runoffs Sunday in the four constituencies where no one gained a majority—showed that the Left gained ground generally, with the Socialists doing well.

But they cautioned that a by-election often draws protest votes against those in power, and that it was too early to say whether voters were turning definitely against the government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Meanwhile, yet another political party was formed in France today to strengthen Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's liberal flank.

The new group, called the Radical Socialist and Reform party, was set up by the Radical party chief, Jean-Jacques Ser-

van-Schreiber, and four members of the Giscard government. The new party will have about 15 seats in the 490-seat National Assembly.

The co-founders of the party announced only vague aims in a communiqué today, but their objective is presumably to attract votes for the Giscard center which are now going to François Mitterrand's Socialists.

The stated objective was simply: "To sustain the rhythm of reform and thus put France ahead of its time."

The new party not only will replace the Radical party but also will end a political venture known as the reform movement.

This was an alliance of the

Radical party and Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet's Center Democrats. Mr. Lecanuet is preparing to merge his group into Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republicans.

In yesterday's balloting, former Prime Minister Pierre Messmer won 64.77 per cent of the vote in his district compared with the 72 per cent he gained in the last general election in March, 1973.

Mr. Messmer said that he would continue to support Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's majority "and keep a watch on it," reflecting the ambivalent position of the majority of Gaullists since the presidential election in May. However, some Gaullists, such as Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, are committed to the success of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's government.

With 180 seats in the Assembly, the Gaullist party is the largest group.

But since Mr. Giscard d'Estaing took over they have, for the most part, followed his new policy moves, although many of them are directly opposed to long-standing Gaullist doctrine.

Of the other former ministers, Olivier Guichard was also elected outright with 55.98 per cent of the vote, slightly down from his 1973 total of 56.40 per cent.

Among the four who face run-offs, Henri Torre and Yves Guena are expected to win without too much difficulty, while former government spokesman Jean-François Lecat faces an uphill battle.

Former Education Minister Joseph Fontanet, a Centrist allied to the Gaullists, is almost certain to lose. He took just 37.9 per cent of the vote, while his Socialist and Communist rivals won 57 per cent between them.

Soviet Jews Cite Ban at Babi Yar

MOSCOW, Sept. 30 (AP).—A group of Soviet Jews who went to Babi Yar, outside Kiev, yesterday to mark the 33rd anniversary of the Nazi massacre of Ukrainian Jews was prevented by police from holding an observance, one of those present reported today.

Leonid Tsipin told newsmen on his return to Moscow that 300 policemen and other security personnel had surrounded the small memorial to the dead.

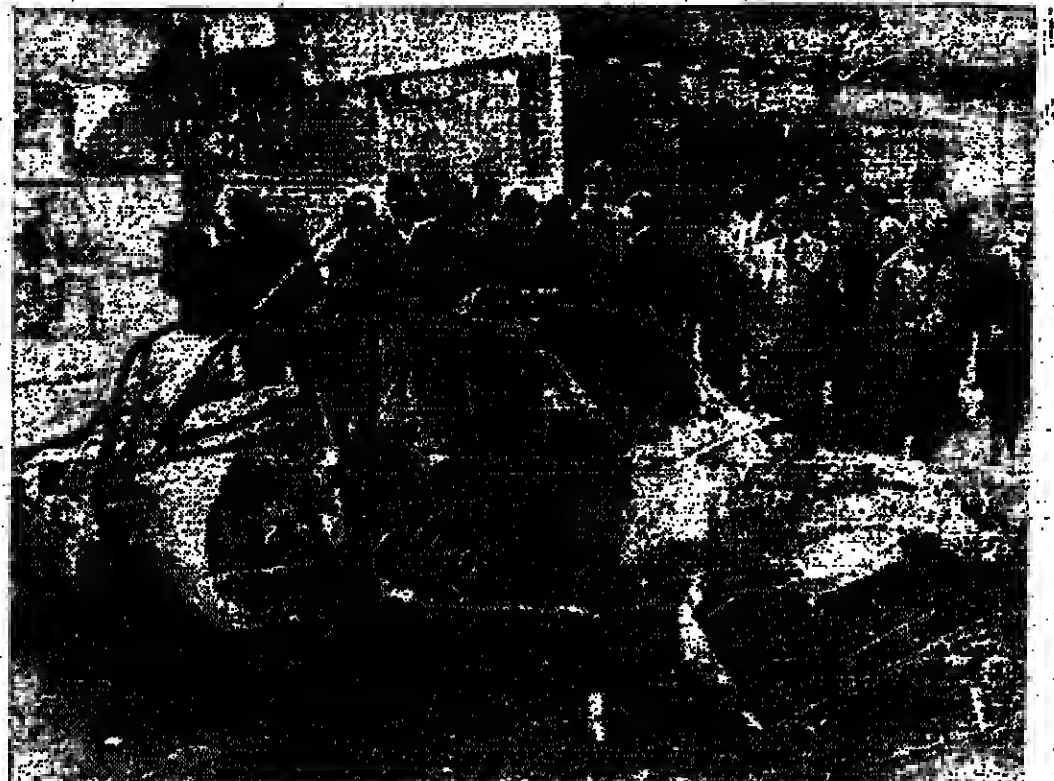
Finally, he said, 20 Jews were permitted to lay a wreath, but the dedications were torn from them. The dedications said, "To the Jews of Babi Yar from the Jews of Moscow and Riga," and "To the victims of Fascism."

The inscription on the memorial refers only to Soviet victims of Nazism, not to the fact that those killed were Jews.

Basque Group Denies Role in Fatal Blast

BAYONNE, France, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—The Basque separatist organization ETA yesterday denied involvement in a bomb explosion which killed 11 persons and injured 71 in a Madrid restaurant on Sept. 13.

A communiqué dated Wednesday, Sept. 18, and issued here by ETA—the Basque Homeland and Liberty organization—rejected statements by Madrid police that members of the ETA had organized the blast.



BOMB WRECKAGE—A crowd in Buenos Aires views remains of car in which Chilean Army commander Gen. Carlos Prats and his wife were killed by an explosion.

Allende Collaborator, Prats, Killed by Bomb in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Gen. Carlos Prats, former commander of the Chilean Army, and his wife were killed in a bomb blast today as they drove toward their home here.

The general, a key supporter of the late President Salvador Allende of Chile, went into voluntary exile in Argentina after last year's coup in Santiago.

Gen. Prats, 59, and his wife were among the latest victims of Argentine violence which has claimed at least 96 lives since President Juan Peron died on July 1.

There was no immediate indication whether today's murder was linked with the unrest here or with the general's roles in the Allende regime.

There have been no signs that the Chilean was active in Argentine politics. He had been a close friend of Allende and negotiated an end to a crippling strike by truckers when he was brought into the Cabinet as interior minister in 1972.

He resigned after six months and resumed command of the army. He re-entered the Allende Cabinet for a brief period in July, 1973—this time as defense minister—when the leftist government was struggling to cope with raging inflation, a disintegrating economy and growing unrest in the middle class.

Gen. Prats was the leading military figure in the "national security" Cabinet formed in a desperate Allende effort to avoid civil war—but he left it after only two weeks and also retired from his army post.

This was the sign that the President had lost the backing of Chile's armed forces, which until then had followed a tradition of political neutrality.

Police said that today's explosion blew the general's car apart as it was turning into the garage of the apartment building where he lived, in the residential district of Palermo. The couple were



Gen. Carlos Prats

returning from a dinner with friends. It was not known if the car was caused by plastic or placed under the car or if it was thrown at it from a vehicle.

Vera Vague D. Radio, Televis Actress of 1940

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Barbara Jo Allen, the actress who adopted the name Vera Vague on the radio and television in the 1940s and 1950s, died Sept. 14 in San Barbara, Calif.

The acquired name of her characterization in of Boh Hope. She played man-chaser and typical role were lines like these: "I was at a party the night. There were lots of nice girls there. That's why Betty Graviton, Betty Graviton, Gail Patti Lana Turner were there. That's why I left."

For a time after she Hope's show in the late 1940s had her own network show, with a comedy a dance-participation format.

Dr. Leonard W. Lai BISMARCK, N.D., 56 (AP).—Dr. Leonard W. 76, former head of the American Medical Association and American Cancer Society, died here today.

In 1958, he was named man of the Council of the Medical Association and the 68-nation Medical Ex Committee.

Philippines China Oil Acc

MANILA, Sept. 30 (Imelda Marcos, the wife Philippine President, said day that China has agreed to supply the Philippines with 100,000 barrels of oil.

Mrs. Marcos returned to after a 10-day visit to which included talks with Chinese party leader, Mr. Tung, and Premier Chou. Mrs. Marcos said a trade agreement signed during her Peking committee. Cid "supply considerable quantities of oil to the Philippines" buy more Philippine exports.

No figure was given volume of oil the Philippines get from China.

Rhodesia Lists De Of 15 Rebels, 3 W Salisbury, Rhodesia, (Reuters).—Rhodesia troops 15 African nationalist and three women follow the northeast frontier at weekend, an official comm said.

Six raiders were "elim in one engagement and killed in a second action. A total of 398 guerrillas reported killed since border action began in Dec 1972.

Landslide in Colombia MEDELLIN, Colombia, 8 (Reuters).—At least 60 were feared killed yesterday nation's second major landslide in three months. A rain-weakened section of hillside fell on Santo Domingo Savio shant near here.

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Mellower.

More full-bodied.

Can you tell the difference?



سكنا من الامل

Not Mentioned in Message

Asia Hails Chinese People Peking Regime's 25 Years

OW, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—The Chinese People's Republic's 25th anniversary, the government today said, favors the normalization of relations with Peking and the Chinese people.

Statements were contained in a message sent by the Soviet Union and the Supreme Soviet's parliament, to offering "heartfelt congratulations and best wishes" on the anniversary.

Soviet Union was and a supporter of the normalization of relations with the People's Republic and the Chinese people," it said.

It was noted that the message itself to the Chinese people only, with no mention of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese-Soviet slogan, in the early 1960s, in a portrait by Khrushchev, as an arch-villain, the day of the Chinese Republic's quarter-century anniversary, we wish the people success in developing the achievements of Socialism," the message offers of friendship and state relations were not new, since the Soviet Union claims to have made abortive approaches to with offers of nonaggression friendship treaties.

Normalization of Soviet relations would contribute to the basic interests of peoples of both countries, contribute to the strength of world Socialism and be a major contribution to the consolidation of peace and unity of nations," the tele-declared.

Continues Transformation

By John Burns

IN CHINA and Mainland, Sept. 30.—In the 25th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, this land has been transformed from one of the poorest, most backward, and war-torn nations into a self-sufficient nation that serves as a model of development for much of the world.

Several days, workers have been repairing and repainting the walls of the gate where so stood on that epochal day.

he parks on either side of the gate, the private gardens, the private houses, the private stages where performers in the hours before the evening sky, propaganda media, mean-geared up for the anniversary with a flood of articles, the progress that this backward land has made.

Communist rule. Even the most cynical, it is that the achievements list—in industry, agriculture, education, sports and a other fields—are on a scale which history provides few is.

there is a mood of uncertainty that must vex the people.

Asian Writer in Swiss Haven

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 30.—Anatoly Levitin-Krasov, a former priest and dissident Russian writer on religious and political issues, who left the Soviet Union in 1965, has been granted a visa for Israel, has been granted a visa for Israel, has been granted a visa for Israel.

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TOKYO RALLY—Demonstrators representing major Japanese labor unions march in Tokyo to protest inflation. Placards explain about price of rice and rail fares.

Gendarme Finds Bora Bora Duty a Beauty

By Charles Hillinger

BORA BORA, Sept. 30.—The end is at hand for the perfect assignment that Georges Lair, 38, the only gendarme on this French Polynesian island, has held for four years. He will soon return to France to join the island which is 168 miles northwest of Papeete, Tahiti, and which James Michener has called "the most beautiful in the world."

"I am very sad to leave paradise," the policeman, in bathing suit and T-shirt, said while on duty on the beach in front of his thatched-roof bungalow.

Trade winds rustled coconut trees overlooking his home by a clear lagoon. Wild chickens and pigs scurried across the property, for which Mount Temanu and Mount Pahia formed a towering backdrop.

Mr. Lair has not made an arrest here, and he explained, "In paradise there is no crime. The only crime that happened during my tour of duty here is the crime that is happening now. That crime is that I am being transferred."

Pleasant Pastimes

Three years is the normal tour for a gendarme in an outlying post like Bora Bora. Mr. Lair, who was granted a one-year extension, was asked how he passed the time.

"Fish, swim, drink beer, eat, sleep," he said with a laugh.

"And make love," chimed in his wife, Joëlle, the mother of his three young children.

Mr. Lair said that he does not have a gun, because there are no need for a weapon. Asked if he has a jail, he said: "Yes, we have a prison with room for two prisoners, but it is always empty. Burglary and robbery do not exist in Bora Bora. If someone drinks too much, a friend helps him home."

There are few cars on the island. Most of the 2,300 Bora Borans get around on motor scooters and bicycles.

The one road, which circles the island, was built by American soldiers and Seabees during World War II, and it is full of ruts.

"We have no stop signs, no stop lights," the gendarme said. "The road is so bad it is not necessary to have speed limits."

"So, there are never traffic tickets to give. The most serious accident in four years was the time a woman fell off her motor scooter and broke a leg."

There is no hospital on the island, he said. A doctor flies over each Monday from the island of Raiatea, 30 miles south of here, but Bora Bora's mayor, Toto Terrière, said: "Few ever get sick."

There also is no cemetery. A dead person is buried under a

coconut tree, or in the cemetery on Raiatea.

Many Bora Borans do not work, but subsistence is easily come by—with plenty of fish in the lagoon, coconuts, and fruit on the trees, root plants in the ground and wild pigs and chickens running around.

Bora Borans pay no taxes. They have no television, no telephones, no newspapers.

Mr. Lair, a gendarme for 13 years, is from Echire, France, and previously was assigned in his homeland, Chad and Algeria.

"It was a special stroke of luck to be sent to Tahiti," he said.

The names of 500 gendarmes were dropped into a fishbowl in France. Only 20 were pulled out for Tahiti. My name was among the 20. When I arrived in Papeete, the gendarme captain pointed to me and said:

"You, Georges Lair, go to Bora Bora. That is how I come to be in paradise."

He gave a party to say farewell to the islanders. All 2,300 Bora Borans showed up, and it cost Mr. Lair 30,000 Pacific francs (\$315). He commented that it was "nothing—I could never repay the Bora Borans for their kindness."

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News Analysis

Catholic Support for Thieu Rapidly Eroding

SAIGON, Sept. 30 (AP).—

Beast by failures on the battlefield and a deteriorating economy, President Nguyen Van Thieu is facing the most serious political challenge of his nearly 10 years in power.

And much of the opposition to his rule now involves a constituency which traditionally has been the backbone of the Saigon government—the Roman Catholic Church.

Staunch anti-Communists, frugal and hard-working, they formed the only real popular base on which Mr. Thieu could count.

But in recent weeks, the relationship has soured as militant Catholic leaders have publicly accused Mr. Thieu and his family of extensive personal corruption. They have held rallies to publicize the charges and have called for his resignation or overthrow.

Deeper Ills Seen

Some political observers see the corruption issue as merely a reflection of deeper ills, including war weariness and a lowered standard of living.

Since the cease-fire agreement that was supposed to produce peace, reconciliation and prosperity was signed 20 months ago, the government has suffered a series of military setbacks and battlefield casualties numbering nearly 130,000. The economy is reeling from inflation, unemployment and U.S. aid cuts.

In June, 501 Catholic priests formed an Anti-Corruption Committee, encouraged by an earlier statement by the Church's praiseworthy apostolic hierarchy condemning corruption in the Thieu regime. Its more active priests turned the issue into an increasingly vocal campaign.

The Catholic reform movement also goaded other longtime opposition groups into action, such as the An Quang Buddhist faction and the local press.

In the last two weeks, the An Quang faction has formed a new organization and called on Mr. Thieu to end the war. A group of monks and priests formed a "People's Front Against Hunger"

and an opposition assemblyman has called for Mr. Thieu's impeachment on corruption charges.

Several newspapers have banded together and vowed to ignore a tough press law in order to give wide coverage to recent political developments.

Frequent Scuffles

Almost daily scuffles have occurred at local printing plants as newspaper employees attempt to burn or give away issues of banned papers before police arrive to confiscate them.

Political observers see no immediate danger of Mr. Thieu's being overthrown as was the late President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963 for religious oppression of the Buddhists. Mr. Thieu, like Diem, is a Catholic and the question of religious freedom has not arisen in the current unrest.

Mr. Thieu made his first public appearance in two months today to address about 1,000 students at a Saigon educational center inauguration.

In his 10-minute speech, he did not touch on the current turmoil in which he is accused of being "the most corrupt person in the country."

Air Base Closed

SAIGON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Phu Bai Air Base, a former American facility that serves Hue in northern South Vietnam, was closed today because of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong shelling, according to reports from the field. The base was alerted for possible assaults by sappers or infantry.

In Cambodia, military sources said that 1,000 fresh government troops have stalled a rebel drive on Kompong Chhnang provincial town, 50 miles north of the capital.

Mr. Leber told newsmen that he plans to do away with four-man panels which up to now questioned conscientious objectors for nine hours in an attempt to find out whether they were serious about their refusal to carry arms.

Instead of serving in the armed forces for 15 months, objectors must serve in hospitals, nursing homes and other public health or safety institutions.

Mr. Leber said that he hoped to have a draft law ready by Nov. 30 to take effect in 1976.

By 1972, the number of West German conscientious objectors had reached almost 34,000, of which about 70 per cent were exempted from military service.

The defense minister said that he would reconsider the measure if the number of objectors endangers the effective strength of the German Army. He said 250,000 draftees were needed each year.

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Church Troubled In All Countries, Prelates Report

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 30 (AP).—

The Synod of Bishops today heard national reports portraying a church in trouble all over the globe—from Yugoslavia to Australia, America to Africa.

One of 15 prelates who took the floor questioned mandatory celibacy for Catholic priests.

"Maybe it would be opportune to reconsider the question of celibacy for the clergy," the Most Rev. Samuel Emmanuel Carter, bishop of Kingston, Jamaica, said.

Outside the synod hall, French and Italian "protest" priests called for a "vote by the people" to elect the Pope as part of a "radical democratization" plan which would "rescue" the church.

John Cardinal Krol of Philadelphia told the synod that such popular hits as "Jesus Christ Superstar" and "The Exorcist" have injected some optimism into the American hierarchy, because they bear witness to a revival of public interest in religious matters.

But he complained of an increasing number of "passive Catholics" who take no active role in the church in the United States. "How to reach them," Cardinal Krol said, was one of the major questions facing Catholicism.

Looking further ahead, the real test of cohesion will come only with the departure of Mr. Mao and Mr. Chou. When that happens it will take a rare degree of self-discipline and far-sightedness among the survivors to insure that there is no renewal of the fighting that has rent the party in the past.

That is not to say that unity cannot prevail, but if it does, it will confront the cynics.

Tito to Be Hospitalized

BELGRADE, Sept. 30 (UPI).—President Tito, 82, will soon undergo hospital treatment for selective, the Tanjug news agency said.

Levy Memorial Rite

RIS, Sept. 30 (UPI).—A

trial service for Josephine, an English artist whose

canes of French and Belgian

have been exhibited on

occasions in Paris, Berlin,

on and New York will be

at 11:30 a.m. Friday in the

can Cathedral, 35 Avenue

ge-V. Mr. Rodley, 81, died

Sept. 23.



IGNER—Actress Vanessa Redgrave talks to residents of London's Newham district in campaign to become a member of Parliament for Workers Revolutionary Party.

Covent Garden Packing Its Basket for Move

by Terry Robards

LONDON, Sept. 30 (UPI).—The cobblestones of Covent Garden were littered with rotting leaves, flattened tomatoes and celery sticks early on Monday morning. The shouts of market workers could be heard above the rumble of the engines.

As business as usual at the city's biggest and oldest market, where little has changed since 1661, the first fruit, vegetables and flowers were sold in this corner of the city.

Next month the stalls will shut down, making wheelbarrows will be bed into retirement and the site will be out. Covent Market is moving south the Thames to Nine Elms, an 88-acre site that cost \$85 million, and the color of central London will disappear.

He new market it's a piece of the old, said Ronald Davis, a 60-year-old porter who has been working here since he got out of the Royal Navy in 1946.

It's gonna be easier work, Mr. Davis said, as the lorries are in and out in an hour, it's five hours sometimes. The rough and narrow streets of Covent Garden were not the same as far north as Scotland or as far west as Wales to

gather supplies for supermarkets, hotels and grocery shops. The traffic jams are monumental. About 4,000 trucks a day load or unload about 4,000 tons of produce.

"Sometimes it takes an hour just to move around the block," Roy Miller said from the cab of his truck as he waited in a long line. "Fresh Farm Produce

for Sainsbury's," read the lettering on the truck's side panel. Earlier this month, during the afternoon, when Covent Garden is normally quiet because the trucks have left and the dealers have gone home to sleep, there were festivities to mark the move.

Puppet shows were set up in the produce stalls. Men and women dressed up in 17th-century costumes—the women to resemble Nell Gwyn, who was born in nearby Drury Lane. People sang and danced.

The Covent Garden Community Association sold souvenir programs for 20 pence and handed out brochures boasting that community action would prevent the bulldozers from razing all the area's historic buildings.

In the name of urban redevelopment, many of the surrounding area's old structures were to be torn down and replaced with office buildings and other modern commercial premises. These plans have been halted but the area's future remains uncertain.

They said persons who change to low-tar, low-nicotine cigarettes tend to smoke more, because they find their new smokes "too weak and unsatisfying."

Their report on research at London's Middlessex Hospital was published in the *Lancet*, a British medical magazine.

The doctors, J. A. Turner, R. W. Sillett and K. P. Ball, measured the smoking habits of 10 volunteers asked to use milder cigarettes for three weeks.

They found that, on average, the volunteers increased their consumption from 25 to 30 cigarettes a day after they switched to the milder brand.

for Sainsbury's," read the lettering on the truck's side panel.

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Japan, China Start Direct Air Service

TOKYO, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Japan and China began direct air service yesterday.

Planes of Japan Air Lines and the Civil Aviation Administration of China made the flights on the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Heath Hints At Showdown With Unions

Insists Government Must Stand by Law

LONDON, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Warning that Britain's economic crisis is deepening because of a wage explosion, Conservative leader Edward Heath hinted today that he might get tough with the country's trade unions if he wins the coming general election.

At his daily press conference—previous Conservative party news sessions have been much more low-key—he posed the question of what a government could do if faced by a group of people determined to defy the law.

"The answer is this," he said. "It confronts, it arbitrates, it persuades, it cajoles, it seeks ways round. It gathers public support in order to protect the interests of everyone in the country."

Standing by Law
"But in the end," he said, "it must stand by the law or cease to be a democratic government."

He said that to uphold the law successfully the nation had to support its government.

"That is why our crucial proposal is to establish a government of national unity working on agreed national programs," he said.

This statement sounded much like Mr. Heath's stand against the unions early this year, when he called an election—and lost—in February, seeking national support to fight militant unions under the slogan "Who Governs Britain?"

The Conservatives, however, have said in the campaign for the Oct. 10 election that they favor trying out a voluntary system of wage and price restraint first.

Wilson Statement

The leader of the ruling Labor party, Prime Minister Harold Wilson, today denied Mr. Heath's assertion that wage settlements were continuing to run about 40 per cent higher than last year. He said the Conservatives were falsifying the position and creating more industrial disruption by their "alarmist" remarks.

Buoyed by public-opinion polls giving him a lead of about 9 per cent over the Conservatives, and by Treasury figures published last night saying that the economic situation is beginning to improve, Mr. Wilson said his minority government had made a significant improvement since February.



A new angle on Martini

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Others allow that a twist of lemon adds a pleasing tartness.

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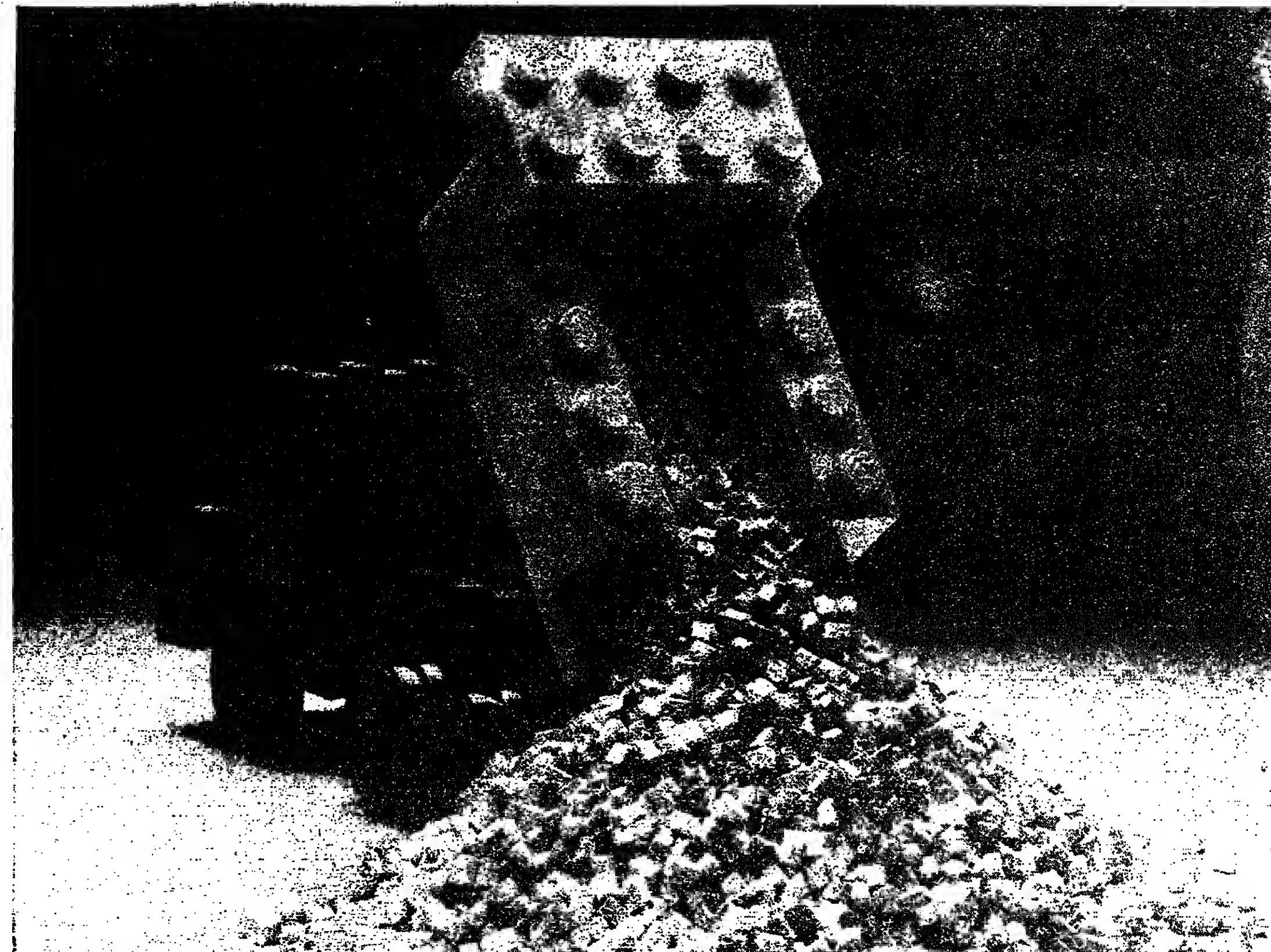
So never be afraid to experiment with Martini. It's the right one to have—any way.

The right one

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1974

FINANCE

Page 9

Planning ut Back roduction

to Introduce etirement Age

Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—of directors announce at the company would production of auto- at they did not say if or what effect this have on employment. also decided to lower ent age for workers 65. This is to be ally, taking full effect 1978.

pany's labor officials talk with union lead- find a way to reduce without jeopardizing income levels of workers directly com- automobiles. Another employed in the pro- other vehicles, and 1,000 are estimated to in concerns that is to Fiat.

Sera del Lunedì, a owned by Fiat, said Fiat would reduce auto 200,000 units by next in recent years, Fiat ed 15 million autos

r also said the August un- could cars totaled 1 that this is growing to a decline in orders 30 to 40 per cent in

board said in a com- ter the board meeting accepted the view of 1g director Umberto serving "the particular of the moment and able need to contain production."

in put forth by Mr. le younger brother of sent Giovanni Agnelli, a slowdown in auto a while safeguarding 20 levels and seeking to negative repercussions " salaries," the board

Agneili has been say- several months that Fiat guarantee full employ- yond Sept. 30. There ad been some scattered

More Short Times

JURG, West Germany, (Reuters).—Volkswagen today is planning to in- out this working in its plants for the week be- 14.

it has yet to decide workers will be affect- move which will be a short-time working outed so far this year ing exports.

to Lay Off Workers

ISOLM, West Germany, (AP-DJ).—Audi-NBS said today it will lay off its 31,000 workers because of lagging The company is a VW

mson-Brandt Net Up 12% Rowntree Profit Drops

Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).— net rose 12 per cent m-Brandt, the electric onic concern, during

g this provisional re- f, the company said share taxes totaled \$3.8 mce (\$14 million), up million francs in the 3d last year.

pany says it expects rement in consolidated profit for the full year.

Shares Off 62%

pt. 30 (AP-DJ).—MacKintosh Ltd.'s pre- g declined 62 per cent in the half year end- 18 compared with \$3.8 the same period last o's concern said today.

es turnover rose to on from \$21.8 million, ary set a dividend of versus 1.125 pence and as profit for the full e about the same as in

Net Up Slightly

Sept. 30 (Reuters).—, said today its net the six months ended is \$16 billion yen (\$12.3 mpared with \$9.87 bil-

Output Declines

Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).— ing and manufactur- tion index stood at August, down 2.3 per July, the Ministry of al Trade and Industry

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

General Mining Bids for Union Corp.

General Mining & Finance Corp. of South Africa is bidding for control of Union Corp. (Unico), a South African mining finance company that is already the target of a take-over offer by Gold Fields of South Africa. General Mining's offer is for 77,947,450 shares, or 48.1 per cent of Unico's outstanding shares. General Mining already owns 2.2 million shares, or 3.8 per cent. Terms of the offer are: for every 100 Unico shares, eight new ordinary shares of General Mining plus 50 shares of Sentrust Ltd. plus 270 rand (\$38.10) cash. General Mining says the offer values Unico's shares at 7.45 rand each. General Mining administers companies with interests in gold, coal, chrome, fluorapatite, asbestos and uranium. It also has certain industrial interests. Unico administers seven gold mines, which it says produce about one-tenth of the non-Communist world's gold output, and has extensive interests in other metals including platinum. Sentrust, an investment trust, has agreed to require from General Mining an additional portfolio of gold and gold mining financial securities in exchange for 16 million new Sentrust shares at 6.01 rand each. Unico directors, who previously urged their shareholders to reject the Gold Fields offer, have not commented on the latest bid.

FTC Opposes IBM-Comsat Plan

The Federal Trade Commission has urged the Federal Communications Commission to deny approval to a proposal by IBM and Comsat for a joint venture in the domestic satellite communications business. The FTC suggested that the proposed joint venture may violate the

nation's anti-trust laws and stifle competition in several burgeoning industries. IBM and Comsat General, a Comsat subsidiary, sought FCC approval to acquire the one-third interests that Lockheed Aircraft and MCI Communications Corp. each hold in COM Satellite Corp., which would become the vehicle for the joint venture. Comsat General already owns the other third of COM. Under the arrangements the two firms proposed, IBM would own 55 per cent and Comsat General 45 per cent of COM. The FTC says it "is concerned that the acquisition by IBM of a majority interest in COM may have a serious anticompetitive impact, may tend to restrict trade, or tend to create a monopoly in the domestic satellite communications market, the integrated business information handling market and/or a number of related communications and electronic data processing markets."

Raytheon Expects Higher Profits

Raytheon, the U.S. electronics firm, expects to report third-quarter profit rose to between \$18.5 million and \$18.6 million—\$1.05 to \$1.10 a share—from \$12.3 million, or 82 cents a share, a year ago. Thomas Phillips, president, says about \$1.2 million, or eight cents a share, of the third-quarter profit consisted of interest earned from short-term investments. The cash for the investments was available because payments on contracts for electronic projects for foreign governments and for plant construction by the energy group came in faster than expenditures on the contracts were required. Sales rose to about \$480 million from \$364.1 million last year, he says. Mr. Phillips adds that profit for the year should rise to "the \$2.75 a share level," or about 23 per cent above last year.

Losses Exceed Reserves and Capital

Italy to Liquidate Bank Sindona Owned

ROME, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—Banca Privata Italiana, formerly controlled by Michele Sindona, has been put into forced liquidation by Italian authorities. The three state banks that are now effectively in control of the bank have already put up 45 billion lire (\$70 million) each to cover its known debts, it was also announced.

The liquidation was decreed Saturday by the Ministry of the Treasury, which withdrew the bank's license because of "most serious irregularities as well as ascertained losses that exceed by far both the reserves and the registered capital of the bank."

In June, Banca Privata put its registered capital at 15.12 billion lire, its assets at "over 18 billion lire" and the consolidated deposits at 1,040 billion lire. It also controlled Banca di Messina, which has 18 branches; Finabank Banque de Finance, Geneva; Mediobank Management Co., Luxembourg; and Interbanca per Finanziamenti, Milan.

Sindona Exposed
In a second note, Banca d'Italia said that the three state banks would take over the assets, deposits and liabilities of the bank. However, Banca d'Italia added, "deposits and credits directly or indirectly connected with the old control group will be excluded from this (guarantee of coverage)."

Banca Privata was formed on Aug. 5 when Banca Unione took

over Banca Privata Finanziaria. Majority shares in both these banks had been held by Michele Sindona through Pasco Europe, a private holding company.

In May and June there were rumors that the two banks were suffering from a shortage of liquidity. Banca di Roma, a state bank, lent Mr. Sindona and a bank the equivalent of \$300 million, with controlling shares in Banca Unione and Banca Privata Finanziaria, among other Sindona interests, as collateral.

Thus, at the time of the merger Banca di Roma was legally majority shareholder in the new bank. However, two other state banks, Credito Italiano and Banca Commerciale Italiana, were invited to join a control

Ford Strikers Vote Return

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).

The 890 striking press shop workers at the Halewood plant of Ford Motor Co., of Britain, decided today to "adjourn" their three-week walkout to allow talks on their pay dispute to go ahead.

The Halewood workers also asked another 1,000 striking press shop workers at Dagenham to end their strike. The walkout at the two plants, Ford's biggest in England, has halted all production and caused a loss in output of about 30,000 cars. Ford has also laid off 28,000 employees because of the strikes.

Despite the Halewood move, union representatives at the Dagenham plant decided to continue their strike "at least until our members meet on Wednesday."

Ford said the total number of men being recalled tomorrow is 18,000, with 10,000 of that total being from the Halewood plant.

Israeli Bank Official Resigns In \$20-Million Loss Scandal

TEL AVIV, Sept. 30 (UPI).

The director of Israel's leading foreign capital investment firm resigned yesterday because private money intended for the economic development of the country wound up in speculative financial ventures and was lost. The firm, Israel Corp., invested \$30 million, financial sources said. About \$11 million of it had originally been invested by ZIM, the national shipping line which is a subsidiary of Israel Corp., the sources added.

Israel Corp. founded in 1963, is a conduit for foreign private investors to channel their money into developing Israel industry. The \$30 million was given to Swiss financier Tibor Rosenbaum, put into speculative ventures and lost beyond recovery, the sources said. Mr. Rosenbaum is a principal stockholder in the International Credit Bank of Geneva.

Official Resigns

The resignation of Michael Tzur, director of Israel Corp. and chairman of the board of ZIM, was announced here following an emergency meeting of the corporation's board in Paris on Saturday convened by its chair-

man, Baron Edmund de Rothschild. "All arrangements have been made for the full investigation of all subjects connected with deposits in companies tied to Mr. Tibor Rosenbaum," the statement in Tel Aviv said.

Mr. Rosenbaum announced liquidity problems this month but said the difficulties were limited to his private investments and did not extend to the International Credit Bank. He is a prominent investor in Israel.

The newspaper Ha'aretz said disclosure of the losses by Israel Corp. raised questions of "how it has happened that money raised for the development of the Israeli economy, through a company which had received tax exemptions, was diverted in speculative deals abroad."

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New Accord Raises Cost Of Kuwait Oil Firms Must Buy More Of Government's Crude

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—The cost of Kuwait oil for Gulf Oil Corp. and British Petroleum Co. will rise by at least 15 cents a barrel in an apparent "decrease" announced yesterday by the Kuwaiti government.

The cost increase may be far more, depending on how much the government raises the taxes and royalties it charges Gulf and BP for their so-called "equity" oil.

It is understood that tax and royalty rates for the fourth quarter are still being discussed.

As announced by the government, the "buyback" price for Kuwait's share of oil produced by Gulf and BP and then sold back to the companies will drop to 88 per cent of the posted price, or \$10.74 a barrel, from the third quarter level of \$4.9 per cent of postings, or \$10.95 a barrel.

However, for the fourth quarter Gulf and BP have agreed to buy 200,000 barrels a day more of the government oil.

The companies will continue to produce a total of one million barrels a day of their so-called equity oil.

On this they have been paying taxes and royalties of around \$7 a barrel in the third quarter, making the cost of that oil to the companies \$7.13 a barrel when production expenses are included.

The average cost to the companies of this equity oil at \$7.13 a barrel and the buyback oil at \$10.95 a barrel was \$8.68 a barrel in the third quarter.

At the new price for the buyback oil, the average cost will rise to at least \$8.83 a barrel in the fourth quarter because of the increased amount of the government oil the companies will be purchasing.

GM's New Chairman Elected by the Board

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—General Motors Corp.'s board of directors today elected Thomas Murphy chairman and chief executive officer, effective Dec. 1, on the retirement of Richard Gerstenberg. Mr. Murphy had been vice-chairman.

The board also elected E.M. Estes president, to succeed Edward Cole, who retired today. Mr. Estes had been executive vice-president.

Fear of World Slump Hits Stocks

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—Deepening fears about the state and future of the Western economy caused the stock market to slump again today. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 14.08 points to 671.87.

This followed the 16.03 decline in the index last Friday, and was the lowest closing level for the Dow since Nov. 2, 1963, when it finished at 604.58.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers about 1,185 to 260 on the New York Stock Exchange, while volume totaled 15 million shares, up from 12.23 million on Friday.

Brokers said part of the decline reflected disappointment with an

apparent lack of decisions at President Ford's weekend talks with representatives of Britain, France, West Germany and Japan.

Analysis of Wall Street says there is a growing fear that the Western nations are on the brink of a major recession and even a depression as inflation continues unabated, oil prices rise and no solutions are in sight.

In glamorous stocks, IBM fell 1 7/8 to 159. Enron closed at 67, off 1 7/8. Xerox 64 3/4, off 1/2, and Control Data 13 1/4, down 2 1/4. Control Data said its computer operations will incur a third-quarter loss because Union Bank of Switzerland wants to

cease development of a data processing system.

Gold mining stocks were higher with billion prices climbing abroad. ASA gained 2 3/8 to 71 1/8. Campbell Redlake was 26 7/8, up 7/8. Dome Mines 41 3/4, ahead 1 and Homestake Mining 40 5/8, up 1 5/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.28 to 62.85. The most active issue was Syntex, closing at 29 1/4, down 2, on volume of 89,000 shares.

The NASDAQ industrial average fell 1.54 to 54.54 on the over-the-counter market.

Bonds dropped following last week's late strength but Treasury bills extended their recent advances.

Dealers said that both government coupons and corporates were unsold by a fairly heavy calendar this week.

The corporate calendar is the largest since early summer, while after the official close the Federal Reserve Banks said that it would sell \$945.6 million of bonds on Thursday.

In somewhat of a surprise, the government agency said that \$400 million of the issue will be in six-year bonds, a fairly rare departure from its normal practice of keeping maturities relatively short-term, dealers said.

Falls were not particularly large in either sector, ranging up to 1/4 point in governments and between 1/8 and 1/4 in corporates, although they were widespread.

Treasury bills, however, extended their recent gains after an early slight easing, to close with losses in yield ranging between five and 10 basis points.

Elsewhere in the money markets federal funds were fairly steady, trading between 11 and 11.50 per cent during the session.

In Chicago, corn contracts closed with limit gains of 10 cents a bushel as futures reached nearly \$4 a bushel and wheat futures topped \$5 a bushel at times on fierce gains. Concern about frost cutting new crop yields was a factor in the upsurge.

Soybeans soared the daily 20 cents a bushel limit, with some months topping \$9 a bushel. In New York, silver contracts closed with limit gains of 20 cents across the board. Copper contracts finished at or near the limit gain of 5 cents.

Amro Borrows in U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank placed \$30 million of 9 3/4 per cent capital notes, due in 1989, in the U.S. market, Lehman Brothers said today.

New Issue
October 1, 1974

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1974- Stocks and High Low Div in 5 P/E 52-Week High Low Last. Chg.									
4114	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4115	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4116	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4117	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4118	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4119	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4120	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4121	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4122	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4123	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4124	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4125	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4126	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4127	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4128	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4129	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4130	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4131	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4132	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4133	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4134	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4135	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4136	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4137	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4138	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4139	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4140	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4141	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4142	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4143	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4144	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4145	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4146	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4147	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4148	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4149	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4150	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4151	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4152	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4153	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4154	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4155	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4156	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4157	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4158	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4159	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4160	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4161	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4162	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4163	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4164	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4165	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4166	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4167	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4168	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4169	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4170	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4171	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4172	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4173	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4174	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4175	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4176	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4177	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4178	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4179	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4180	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4181	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4182	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4183	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4184	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4185	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4186	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4187	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4188	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4189	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4190	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4191	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4192	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4193	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4194	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4195	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4196	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4197	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4198	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4199	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4
4200	30	Adm. Lb.	1.32	9	31	32	32	31	1/4

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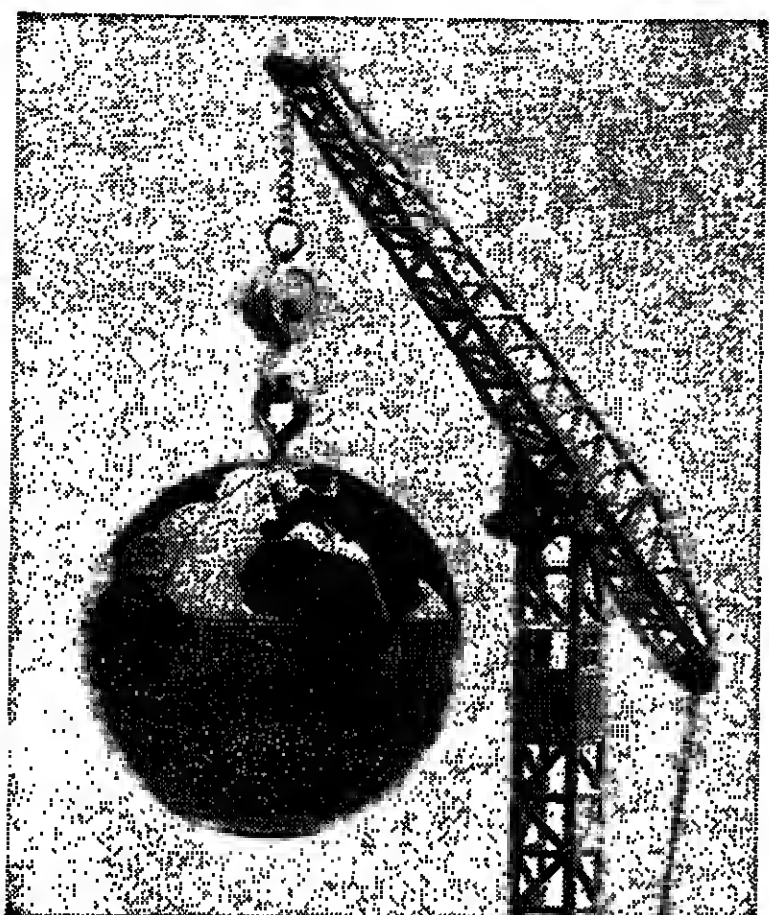
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U.S. Commodity Prices

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When needs are financial *leading*
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Sept. 30, 1974			
	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	147.50	148.50	+5.50
Zurich	146.50	151.50	+5.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	153.69	153.51	+2.71

U.S. dollars per ounce.

(Yesterday's closing prices)

in local currencies)		Amsterdam	
Akzo	47.70	GlancoP	1.96
Albert Heijn	41.50	Gr. Un. St...	0.94
Algemabank	27.50	Guilmans	0.66
Alkerm	32.18	Hawman-Sid	0.50
Adem	194	Indesat	4.50
Pickers	126.60	Imp.	1.65
Alm	122	Imperial	0.87
N.V.A.	54	MacB	1.21
Holl-Am-Hold	76	Millicor	0.28
Hoogovens	63	Nichols	0.48
Imperial	122	Plessey	0.53
Philips new	22.10	Postbank	5.70
Robeco	143	Royal D	0.90
Rollica	69	Royal Dutch	51.49
Royal Dutch	63.90	R.T.T.	1.50
Unilever	70.90	Thomson	1.07
Van Ommen	261	Thomson (A)	6.99
		Tue Invest.	1.62
		Unicor	0.50
		Vickers	0.84

Arbed.....	4,300	West Min....	0.76
Brux-Lamb..	1,670	Woodworth...	0.32
Cock-Ougree.	1,354	ZC.....	0.53
Electrolab..	5,010		

Milan	
GA Enters...	1,585
Haboken.....	3,740
Petrofina.....	3,120
Ph. Gevaert...	1,128
Soc. Générale	2,380
Solvay.....	2,390
Un. Miniere.	1,224
Bastogi.....	1,420.50
Eras.....	5,000
Ercros Marek	615
Fiat.....	978
Floster.....	333
Generali.....	54,510

AEG.....	71.50	LeRinas.....	111.50
BASF.....	123	Momtedis....	715.50
Bayer.....	107.50	Olivetti.....	1,157
Commerzbank	145	Pirelli.....	835
Cont. Gummi	56.50	Snia Visco... 1,530	54

Deinert.....	222	Term.....	88
Demag.....	150		
DeutBank.....	244		
DresdBank.....	166.50		
Geis Aktien.....	83		
Noesch.....	49		
Karlsb.....	332		
Kaufhof.....	182		

Paris

Air Liquide.....	227.50
Alimentaire.....	68.40
BSN.....	422
Carrefour.....	1.12

Metallgesellschaft.....	201	Cie. de Comercio.....	91.20
Neckermann.....	76	CFP.....	221
Rhein Stahl.....	51.50	CGE.....	100.20
RWE new.....	101	CCF.....	175.50
Schering.....	270	Ferodo.....	975
		Unifal.....	

Demars.....	167.50	Mach. Bro... ..	28.30
Thyssen.....	61.50	Michelin.....	359
Veba.....	94.50	Molt-Henn....	359.50
Volkswagen..	81.50	Moulinex.....	177.48
		Nickel (La)...	77.30
London		Paribas.....	106
		PUK.....	106
Anglo-Am Co	2.66	Renarous.....	78.30

BICC.....	0.82	R.H. Pothenc.	811
Boots.....	1.17	Saclicr.....	80
Bowater.....	0.87	51, Gobain....	98.60
Brit-Am Tob.	1.87	Suez.....	147
Brit. Oxyg....	0.23	Télémeçanq.	600
		Thomson.....	121.00

Brill, Pei....	2.72	Informa.....	97
BLAC.....	0.09	Usinor.....	97
Burmah.....	1.74		
Cadbury Sch.	0.25		
Chartered....	0.83		
Courtaulds....	0.73		
Dagbladet....	0.73		
De Beers.....	1.54		

Zurich	
Aziopace....	1.135
B. Boveri....	915
Ciba-Geigy....	1.225
Co. Fumagalli	2.000

Dunlop.....	0.37	Nestlé.....	2,190
El Mustafá..	0.72	Sandoz.....	1,830
FreeSIGed..	£77.25	Sté B. Suisse	478
SEC.....	0.69	Sulzer.....	2,550
SKN.....	1.33	U.B. Suisse..	2,330

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Dubai: Deira, The Corniche. T. 482027.

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The undersigned announces that
as from 9.27.74, at Kas-Associatie
N.V. Spuistraat 173 Amsterdam

div. ep. No. 3 of the CDE's CBS INC., each repr. 10 shs. of U.S. 22.50, will be payable with D.F.L.8.29 net (div. per record-date 8.30.74; gross \$0.365 n.sh.) after deduction

Div. ops. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an addi-

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY
COMPANY N.V.**

TOKYO VALOR
The Board of Directors, con-
sidering the lower number of

of the net assets of the Fund, decided on 26th September to call a General Meeting of the Shareholders which is to be

This Meeting will consider the winding up of the Fund and the appointment of a liquidator proposed by the Board.

sion, the Board decided according to article 17 of the By Laws of the Fund, to suspend the weekly valuation and the purchase of shares in

The listing of Tokyo Valor on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange is also to be suspended as from 30th September.

General Meeting and give details of the proposed winding up.

1

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(Continued on next page)

